

## **OBVIOUS CASES OF PARTICIPATION OF THE TRANSMAGMATIC FLUIDS IN GENERATION OF THE ENDOGENIC ORE DEPOSITS**

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According to hypothesis of well-known petrologist Korzhinskii D.S. (1952) all magmas are accompanied by transmagmaic fluid (supercritical gas) flows going through melts. Generated in mantle these reduced fluids can transport ore-forming elements (Korzhinskii et al., 1984) and participate in varying degree (depending on the fluid volumes) in forming ore deposits. At the big deposits the transmagmaic ore matter is that additional (to magma) source which geologists looked for over decades. At the big Pt-Ni-Cu immiscible liquid deposits of Norilsk region (Russia) the petrological analysis showed (Zotov, 1979 in Russian; Korzhinskii et al., 1984) that ore-forming trapp magmatic bodies (thickness about 100 m) are distinguished from barren intrusions by participation of huge volumes of the transmagmaic fluids in former ones. Concentration of the immiscible disseminated sulfides in central parts of intrusions, enrichment of the sulfides by sulfur and its light isotope especially to the intrusion flanks allow to infer that sulfides precipitated as the result of oxidation of CuPtCNS complexes and interaction with Fe and Ni of the hybridized flank melts. In the Bushveld pluton the reduced magmatic fumarole (ore-bearing ?) fluids (Buntin et al., 1985) similarly interacted with chromitite layers (Zotov, 1989 in Russian). Revision of petrogenesis of the big apatite deposits of the Khibini super-alkalic magmatic pluton (Russia) showed that apatite, accompanied with K-spar, precipitated in the enriched by Ca ijolite rocks which were fenitized by transmagmaic fluids of the nepheline-syenite magma intrusion (Zotov, 1982, 1989 both in Russian).